

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1818.

[No. 540.

### THE MURDERER'S GRAVE.

Midnight is past—  
The northern blast,  
With dreary moan is howling,  
And its awful sound  
Flits o'er the mound  
Where the hungry wolf is prowling.  
  
Who sleeps below,  
In that bed of woe,  
O'er which the owl is screaming?  
'Tis the murderer's tomb,  
Amid the gloom—  
And the spot with blood is teeming.

No parent there,  
With holy prayer,  
Is o'er his relics bending;  
No kindred dear  
Let fall a tear,  
His fate their bosom rending.

No flowrets bloom  
Above the tomb,  
Where the man of blood is sleeping,  
And the dews of night,  
Which fall so light,  
Are never o'er him weeping.

The poisonous snake  
Disturbs the brake,  
Which grows around his dwelling,  
And the blind worm there,  
Pollutes the air,  
With deadly venom swelling.

Beside the way  
Where his ashes lay,  
The traveler onward speeding,  
And trampling horse,  
Passes o'er his corpse,  
The MURDERER'S GRAVE unheeding.

When time is past,  
And the judgment blast  
Shall wake the eternal thunder,  
At the awful sound,  
The accursed mound  
Shall rend its jaws asunder.

O! wo to that soul,  
When thunders roll,  
And the lightnings fast are flashing;  
When the waves of wrath  
Overwhelm his path,  
And Nature's self is crashing.

He who in pride  
His God defied  
And spurn'd his victim's moaning,  
Is doom'd to hell,  
With fiends to dwell,  
In ceaseless anguish groaning!

### FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, in Jefferson County, Virginia.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, in Virginia, in a suit wherein the Executors of General George Washington were plaintiffs, and Gerrard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander by Ludwell Lee his appointed guardian in this case, Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Esq., and Mary Lee, his wife, were defendants, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Jefferson County, in Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called ROCKHALL, containing five hundred and forty ACRES, now in the occupation of John Sanders.

The above Tract of Land lies about 16 miles from Winchester and about six miles from Charlestown, and on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore, City of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to Plaster and Clover, and is, in quality, little inferior to that of any farm in that rich valley. The improvements are a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses. The water is limestone and of excellent quality.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown them upon application to John A. Washington, or Bushrod C. Washington, living near the land.

ALFRED H. POWELL,  
HENRY ST. GEO. TUCKER,  
ROBERT WORTHINGTON,  
WILLIAM TATE,  
Commissioners.  
July 29.

### CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Waldy Pierce* has quit my bed and board without any just cause: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

JOHN PIERCE,  
Harpers Ferry, July 29, 1818.

Notice the Second and Last.  
ALL those indebted to the late firm of *William M. Sherry and James Clark*, are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as no longer indulgence can be given.  
D. L. M-SHERRY,  
July 29.

BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,  
June 17.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM  
**PITTSBURG,**  
400 excellent twill'd Bags,  
250 yards Baging,  
600 do. Country Linen,  
100 lbs. Country Thread,  
All of which they will sell remarkably low.  
JOHN MARSHALL & CO.  
Charlestown, July 29.

Twenty Dollars Reward.  
STRAYED from the subscriber, living about three miles from Martinsburg, on the first of April last,

A WHITE HORSE,  
about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, nick'd,  
and a little lame in his right fore foot. Also,  
a sorrel mare colt, a year old, bo h hind feet  
white, and bald face. Ten Dollars reward  
will be given to any person giving information  
of said strays, as will enable the subscri-  
ber to get them again, or the above reward of  
Twenty Dollars, if brought home.  
JACOB GORRELL.  
July 29.

### An Overseer Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a young man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and steadiness in the capacity of an overseer. Inquire of the

PRINTER.  
July 29.

### BRANDY AND SPIRIT.

*Humphreys & Keyes,*  
HAVE RECEIVED,  
1 Pipe COGNAC BRANDY,  
1 Hogshead JAMAICA SPIRIT, war-  
ranted to be unadulterated—having been  
purchased of the importer.  
ALSO,  
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson  
TEAS, of the last importations.  
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,  
TAMARINDS.  
July 22.

### A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 26th of June last, a negro man who says his name is Alexander, and that he belongs to Edward Watkins, of Petersburg, Va. —said negro is about 24 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a small scar on his right arm near the elbow, pleasant countenance, and is lame in his right leg—no clothing with him when taken up, except an old pair of gray cotton and wool pantaloons, and a coarse muslin shirt, nearly worn out.  
JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.  
July 22.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS holding Patents for military boot lands in the Illinois Territory, and wish to have them recorded, or any other kind of business or agency, can have it done by the subscriber in person. His charges will be moderate, and regulated according to time and trouble requisite in every case. Every case left in his care must be accompanied with a written direction, with vouchers properly authenticated. He will, if requested by holders of land patents, ascertain the situation and value of every whole, half and quarter section, so applied for, which will enable the holder to make a true estimate of its worth, in case he wishes to sell or occupy it. Persons who may think proper to entrust him with their business, will have their papers forwarded to him in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. on or before the first day of September next, as he intends setting out at that time. All business confided to him, will be faithfully attended to.  
HENRY SMITH.  
July 22.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. late the residence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, containing about 200 acres—140 of which are cleared, with about five acres of good meadow—the residue well clothed with timber. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, a large barn, and other out houses, a never failing well of water, and a large orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and the terms made easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.  
THOMAS FRAZIER,  
July 22.

### A Mill to be Rented.

THE brick mill, on the road from Charles town to Harpers Ferry, is for rent, for the ensuing year. Possession will be given on the 26th of July next ensuing the date hereof; and if it suits the applicant, the farm that capt. John Talbot occupies, will be attached to the mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.  
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,  
June 17.

### FOR SALE,

A valuable Merchant and Grist MILL.

THE mill and other houses belonging to the subscriber, called Kinsley Mill, with TWENTY SIX ACRES OF LAND adjoining thereto, being part of the Buckland estate, are for sale. These mills are situated on a turnpike road, and distant thirty three miles from Alexandria. There are in them two water wheels, with three pair of stones, two of which are for grinding wheat, and are five feet six inches diameter, and the other pair four feet diameter, for corn and plaster, with a plaster mill complete. The whole mills and machinery are new, and can make fifty barrels of flour a day. Being situated on the turnpike road to Alexandria and Washington, and in an abundant wheat country, the manufactory of flour may be carried on to a great extent without inconvenience, or the delays arising from bad roads. There are on the premises a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Store House—a considerable portion of the soil is of excellent quality, with a beautiful site for a dwelling house. The granary adjoining the mill house is built of stone, and will contain from six to ten thousand bushels of wheat—it is calculated to be used as part of the mill house, that having been purposely made smaller than usual, to avoid the dangerous friction in the machinery, produced by large and over-loaded granary rooms. The mill dam is of stone, founded on a solid rock—the head race not more than sixty yards long. These advantages are understood and appreciated by judges of mill property.

My price for this property is Fifteen Thousand Dollars—one third in hand, or notes well endorsed, negotiable in some of the Virginia banks, on the payment of which a good title will be made—the balance payable in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest. The payment to be satisfactorily secured.  
JOHN LOVE,  
Buckland House, July 22.

### Valuable Land & Mill Property FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,  
on Tuesday the first of September next, to the highest bidder, all the real estate of John Clark, deceased, consisting of about

500 ACRES

of land, situated on both sides of Opequon Creek,

70 ACRES

of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass, the upland is well adapted to Clover and Plaster and well calculated for a grazing farm.—The improvements are one stone dwelling, three log dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; there are also on said land a

Merchant Mill,

with two pair of burrs, and all the machinery requisite for manufacturing flour. This mill it is believed can grind 5000 bushels of wheat annually: also a grist and plaster mill, and a saw mill, on a separate seat from the merchant mill, and about two hundred yards distant. The above property is about six miles distant from Winchester, and about 1 mile from Duval's Sulphur Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from the date, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security; a title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers, may be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale will be made.

The above property can be sold entire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers may be disposed.

JOHN DAVENPORT,  
JAMES CURL,  
Commissioners.  
July 15.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, lying between Shenandoah and Harpers Ferry, and about four miles from the former place, containing

One Hundred Acres,

about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of cultivation.—The soil is inferior to none in the county. There is a good well of water on the premises—the buildings are indifferent. For further particulars apply to Robert Avis, Junr. in Charlestown, or the subscriber at Harpers Ferry.  
ROBERT AVIS, sen.  
May 13.

### An Apprentice Wanted.

An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, if immediate application be made, at this Office.

### Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

### SHOES.

The Subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of SHOES,

CONSISTING OF  
Ladies' white and colored Kid Shoes,  
Colored and black Morocco ditto,  
Children's Morocco and Leather Bootees and Shoes,  
All of which will be found cheaper than any heretofore offered for sale in this place.  
JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.  
Charlestown, July 13.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received at their store, adjoining Fulton's Hotel, a large quantity of

### CHEAP GOODS,

Consisting in part of calicoes, gingham, Canton crapes, cambrie muslins, jaconet do, India and domestic cottons, Irish linen, shawls and handkerchiefs, parasols and umbrellas, straw bonnets of the latest fashions, linen cambric, black and other silks, fine hats of the latest fashions, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, lemons, teas, figs, raisins, Spanish segars, first quality, indigo, sgdag house molasses, spirits, wines, spermaceti oil, chocolate No. 1, pepper, alspice, &c.—all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.—  
CARLILE & DAVIS,  
July 15.

### Jefferson County, vs. wit.

May Court, 1818.  
Complainant,  
John Neer,  
vs.  
Nehemiah Bond, Thomas Griggs, Jr. and William Burnett, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants not having appeared their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nehemiah Bond, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Nehemiah Bond, do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, to answer the bill of the said complainant; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants Thomas Griggs, Jr. and Wm. Burnett, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands, belonging to the absent defendant Nehemiah Bond, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—T. HITE, Clk.

### Virginia, Jefferson County, vs.

June Court, 1818.  
Complainant,  
William Mallory,  
vs.  
George Doyle, Jacob Engles, Sam'l Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspay and Geo. Nunnamaker, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendant George Doyle not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Doyle, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Jacob Engles, Sampil Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspay and George Nunnamaker, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands, belonging to the absent defendant Doyle, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—T. HITE, Clk.

### A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a runaway, a black Negro man, who says at one time that his name is James, and at another that his name is William; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & from appearance is nearly 40 years of age;—he has a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable ones on his breast at least one tenth of an inch above the surface of the skin—his back exhibits an appearance of having been severely whipped: he will give no account of his owner's name; but says he is free: he had on him committed, a twilled kersey coat, pantaloons of the same kind, and a striped cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety of other clothing.  
JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.  
May 6.

### TURNIP SEED

Of an excellent quality, for sale at this Office.  
July 29.

### From the Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine.

### NECESSITY OF A BETTER SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

IF a more general diffusion of knowledge, and indeed a deeper tincture even in those who possess it, be necessary to the cause of christianity, it is equally so for the moral and political improvement of society. And however I may disapprove the direct interference of spiritual men in temporal affairs, I shall proceed to give my opinions with freedom, because I am no more than a protestant Layman.

It is a shallow reasoning only which can ascribe the present state of social refinement to any one cause. It is the gradual and very slow result of an infinite number of painful struggles, which the occasional genius and enterprise of man has made against the solicitations of his indolent nature. And let him but relax his exertions for a moment in any one branch of these sciences, the whole system will feel the effect. Arts apparently the most contemptible have led to the most useful consequences. While the alchemists were madly and ridiculously searching after the elixir of life and the philosopher's Stone, they laid the foundation of the present chemistry which has added much to the power and comfort of man.—The son of a glass-grinder discovered by accident the property of lenses, which led to the invention of spectacles and telescopes, and consequently has mitigated one of the most distressing infirmities of age; and opened to our view the awful secrets of the heavenly system. For my part, I can scarcely imagine any art or science which can assist us in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the bodies which surround us;—of the silent but ever acting laws of nature; or of our own systems, either physical, intellectual, or moral, which is not of use.—I go still farther and insist, that even those arts which have for their object the rational ornament and decoration of life are highly beneficial. Even the health and comfort of man are intimately connected with architecture. Yet how little do we know of its very fundamental principles! The ancients wisely sought to secure the greatest degree of convenience in their houses, at the least possible expense of labor or materials, and they were the most beneficial edifices in the world, for the same reason, that they were the least extravagant in their embellishments. Any one may understand all that is scientific in architecture in a fortnight; and the mere gratification of taste would amply recompense him for appropriating so short a time to this agreeable study. No one thinks of cutting out his own coat unless he be a tailor; yet every one is competent to build an elegant and commodious house, without knowing, or even having heard of a single principle of architecture, which experience and observation have taught mankind. Hence the monuments, unhealthy, incommensurate deformations, with which we encumber the earth. If there were any prospect of amelioration in our posterity, it would be a recommendation to such shapeless heaps, that they soon tumble down by their own weight.

Every branch of human knowledge then, has its uses, and though they be of very unequal importance, no one of them should be despised. The governments of modern Europe having almost precluded the hope of political reformation, the genius of that celebrated portion of the globe has been most successfully devoted to the cultivation of the physical sciences. Natural philosophy has in some of its departments attained nearly the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. Thus, astronomy, the principles of mechanics, &c. are nearly complete. In the sciences purely experimental, such as chemistry and agriculture, much no doubt remains to be done. Since there is so little room for improvement in the physical sciences necessary to the well-being of man, and so much in the moral and political, we should not omit the only opportunity which has ever been offered a nation capable of preserving its institutions, of endeavoring to put education, politics, and jurisprudence, the great appropria of human genius, on a rational foundation.

It was long ago said by an authority, not at all conclusive with us, that nothing remained to be discovered in politics or morality. Whether new principles remain to be developed it is not material to inquire, but that there may be better means for securing the liberty, the prosperity, and the justice of communities, than any which have yet been devised we have no doubt. Miserable indeed is the condition of mankind, if no better

system of practical jurisprudence be attainable than the English and our own;—most perfect in existence. A system, which is not so notoriously impossible for the greatest genius in the longest life, with unremitting application, in any tolerable degree to understand. A system the most productive of litigation of any known; a system which every now and then, by an arbitrary and capricious species of judicial legislation subverts the best established principles by which property is held;—a system exceedingly expensive and dilatory; one which does not occur in a hundred times present the true point of controversy, between the parties; one in which Lawyers, Judges, and Juries, disagree about the most ordinary and even fundamental principles; in short, a system which but for the exemplary integrity of the bench, would be insufficient for answering any one purpose of rational jurisprudence. And yet, such is the idolatry for ancient institutions; such the blind devotion to the awful hoar of age, that scarcely a lawyer can be found, who can even imagine it possible for a system of laws to be more rational, or more intelligible than the common law, scattered as it is through some thousands of vague, obscure, and contradictory reporters, and as many hundred commentators on them.—They who think the law so intelligible because lawyers assert it to be so, should attend a court in England, or in this country, and hear gentlemen of equal ability asserting every day principles precisely contradictory. Nay, Lord Mansfield and Lord Kenyon, are at war with one another. And what is most mortifying, the evil is every day increasing as decisions multiply in number and contrariety.

If I were like Bacon, making a report of the specific deficiencies of learning, I would put down this branch of it as lamentably ruinous, decayed, and hopeless of amelioration; for no evil is so hard to be remedied, as that which is thought an advantage. There should be professors of general jurisprudence in the Universities, to correct the abuses of the system, and to infuse into it, some ameliorating principle, which will ensure its advancement. In England trial by battle, stands unrepealed. We have already done much—let us do more.

In politics as in jurisprudence, we think we have already attained perfection. This idea of itself, shews how little we understand this complicated subject. It is to communities what medicine is to individuals. There are in either, but few established principles; and their application is so difficult, the temperaments so various, the symptoms so equivocal, that it requires an almost universal knowledge to be anything more than an empiric in politics. See for illustration, how perpetually that subtle agent money, has baffled the skill, and defied the calculation of financiers. All this perhaps, proceeds from our having so low, and half of those false political notions. The data should be extended. Our statistics are so imperfect: as to be nearly useless—our conclusions are too general, considering the small number of particulars. Our Universities should attend more to economy and less to theories of government, which are very simple in pure abstraction, and complicated in their practical operation. We say for example that the political sovereignty is in the people—and so it ought to be. But statesmen may do as they please, they can never diffuse the actual power or sovereignty of a nation equally through the mass of the people.—It resides from necessity in certain *foci* which control the whole movement of the body politic. Commercial cities, banks, and newspapers, and country villages, often give to a few individuals more actual influence than a thousand honest husbands can possibly possess. Statesmen should look to these indirect influences, which finally modify and decide the destiny of nations. The germ of despotism is seldom in the constitution, it is in these extraneous causes, and we suffer its branches to overshadow us, before we suspect their existence, by looking for them in the wrong place. In Europe there are many political distinctions to counteract the effect of wealth which has been said to constitute a national aristocracy. In America there are none. Public opinion should put talent and merit not merely in competition, but in a station of pre-eminence over all the adventitious distinctions of unmerited and often ill gotten riches. Whatever tends to consolidate wealth in the hands of a few, is manifestly contrary to the genius of our government. Yet politicians have been doing this for thirty years. They multiply banks, to produce competition. But multiply them as we may, they belong to the monied interest; which unfortunately is more one and indivisible than the French Republic. Phillip de Valois said "when Charlemagne united the Flemings and Saxons, that of one devil he had made two." Our statesmen are under an awful responsibility. They are legislating not only for us, but for an unborn posterity.

The imperfections of our universities are not confined to these classes of knowledge.

### system of practical jurisprudence

Even in mathematics, the physical sciences, the languages, history, *belle lettres*, &c. our systems are every where, wholly insufficient to teach the sciences in the state in which they actually exist in Europe, and much more incompetent to advance them.\* Hence we have no profound thinkers to explore the whole range of human knowledge, to give splendor and power to their country, by discoveries which enlarge the dominion of the mind. We never will have such men, until we are more thoroughly grounded in the sublimer elements of science.

On the other hand, we hear from the ignorant and the lazy, that we have already "boast of our learning. Grant it. But how have we done this? By availing ourselves of the lights which Europe had drawn together in the space of near fifty centuries. And do we, who have profited so much by that fair part of creation, owe nothing to mankind in return? Shall we forever be indebted to Europe for our improvement, and even for the principles which make us more free than they are? Far otherwise. Let the genius of American science unseal her eagle eye, gaze upon, and soar to the fountain of heavenly radiance, and animated by grateful remembrances of her European progenitors, visit and comfort her aged parent when she shall be forsaken in her old age; we should lend a pinion to the Phoenix when she is likely to be "hawked at by a mousing owl." I have said nothing of the fashion to ascribe every evil, (because it is a delicate and an invidious topic. I am far from imputing any blame to them. They could not be expected to value learning, coming as they do from schools and universities where there are so little to enliven of its beauty. The evil lies deeper, and the reform must begin in our system of instruction. Even the domestic education of youth is entirely too careless and superficial. We should, if possible, procure celebrated professors for our universities, whose genius and renown would shed lustre upon letters, whose eloquence would impart warmth and grace to whatever it touched, whose imaginations could conjure up and paint before their pupils all the touching images which hallowed the schools of antiquity. It was Socrates, and Plato, and Aristotle, who animated and fired the Athenian youth—and I will pledge myself, that such a genius as either would rouse Virginia from its sleep, would kindle all the dormant enthusiasms of our youth, and lead it through flowery paths to wisdom, eloquence, and virtue. So firmly am I of this opinion, that if I were Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, or Franklin, it should be my ambition to become the friend and patron of young persons whose intelligence and generous emulation would fit them to be the benefactors of mankind, who would be law-givers and instructors in their turn, and multiply in every generation, would finally spread letters, refinement, science, and taste through the whole mass of our population, and make of Virginia, a modern Attica, celebrated at once for the enterprise and polish of its genius, its patriotism, and its arts.

A Provincial Protestant.

\* They who have pretended to science in America, with the exception of Franklin, Littenhouse, and a few others, have contributed only to make it ridiculous. Instead of discovering any thing useful, or understanding what was already discovered, they have been ambitiously struggling in a competition for ridicule in their vain, abortive, and nearly contemptible inquiries, publications, explanations, and boasts about septon and Ptolemy, and electron, and such previously spotted absurdities, much akin to the mystical quackery of the age of Roger Bacon, though wholly beneath his genius. A man who should set to work with the means already in our power, and teach us how to prepare iron and steel cheaper, and better, would be worth all those septic and solar poets who have been fatiguing the public with newspaper puffs, and pamphlet panegyrics, which have neither philosophy nor fiction. They want the truth of the one, and the interest of the other.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.  
A caution to gentlemen and others who are owners of valuable Horses.

It is a well known fact, that many coachmen and groomers, who have the charge or care of horses committed to them, are continually administering pernicious drugs or medicines, or what is called plying horses, and ultimately destroy the constitution of the horse. This treatment will cause them, for a time, to grow fat, make them high spirited, and the coat to look fine, but it often happens, that the servants who have given these medicines quit their places, and their successors omit to continue these medicines—the consequence is—the horse falls off, loses his appetite, and nothing can restore him to his former state of health. He will appear

### like a person that has been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits.

When a veterinary surgeon is called on to attend a horse in this situation, it baffles all his experience to find out the horse's disorder, and the person who administered these medicines takes care to conceal from the farmer the cause of complaint. A large portion of these drugs have lately been found concealed in the stable of a gentleman of this city. Many of the hackney masters have suffered greatly by this practice; and Mr. Edw. Yates, Maiden Lane, in particular, who gave me the liberty of using his name.—The late Lord Pembroke, who was the admirer and lover of the horse, and who studied the constitution and economy of that noble animal, remarked that "any gentleman who permitted his groom to give his horse any thing but gruel and mashes, would soon find himself on foot." It is transportation, in England, for any man to administer spice to a horse belonging to another person.

It has been my intention, for some time past, to write something on this subject, that the owners of horses might not be thus imposed upon. The public, and my fellow citizens at large, may rely with confidence that I have stated truths. Facts are stubborn things.

WILLIAM CARVER, Farrier.

New York, July 1818.

P. S. Great care and caution should be observed by those who purchase horses from the hands of persons called dealers, or horse jockeys.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 31.

### LATEST ARRIVAL.

This forenoon the ship Importer, Dingley, arrived here in 40 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th June. Nothing of importance to this country is found in the newspapers, of which we have perused a large number. The speech of the prince regent at the dissolution of parliament, gives promise of a state of increasing prosperity; it will be found in the proper place. The elections which have since taken place have been marked with much disagreeable violence. The London Courier speaking discontented of the party led by Leigh Hunt and Sr Francis Burdett, observes, that the spirit evinced by them at the tumultuous meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, was unusually violent and malignant, of which the following facts are mentioned as evidence—"A gentleman who evinced his disapprobation by hissing, being observed by Hunt to immediately directed the vindictive violence of the mob, against him, by pointing him out as an object of personal hostility. It was observed that he wore a white hat, and they could not mistake their man. Immediately a most violent attack was commenced upon the individual, and he was drove to the lower end of the room. His own resolute conduct, however, and the assistance of some spirited individuals who witnessed the base transaction, succeeded in driving the assailants off, otherwise his life would have been endangered. On his rescue he went in front of the hustings, supported by some friends, and reproached Hunt for the ungracious advantage he had taken, when the expressions of indignation became so general, that this "mover of sedition" thought it proper to retire, which he did amidst unanimous exclamations of abhorrence."

Letters mention that the markets for American produce had declined a little. Flour is quoted at 44 to 46—cotton 3d. less than by our former advances.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10.

About 8 minutes after 2, salutes of artillery announced the arrival of the prince regent, and soon afterwards, his royal highness, having put on his robes, entered the house with the usual state and procession, the sword of state being carried before him by the earl of Liverpool, and delivered from the throne the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his majesty's lamented indisposition.  
"I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.  
"I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.  
"I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of worship belonging to the established church; and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.  
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
"I thank you for the supplies which you



have granted to me for the service of the present year—and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On closing this session I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe since I first met you in this place.

"At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

"By the unexampled exertion which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever labored; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.

"The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But, deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon His Majesty's People, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence of the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the Nation.

"These expectations have not been disappointed.

"The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of His Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws, and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived."

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is the will and pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly."

"The Prince Regent descended from the Throne, and quitted the House with the same state as on his entrance. The Speaker and the Commons withdrew from the bar, and the Lords retired from the House.

LONDON, June 11.

We have given in another part of our paper a full account of the ceremony of dissolving parliament yesterday. The prince regent was received on his way to and from the house, with every demonstration of respect, and the fitness of the day attracted an unusual number of spectators. The speech which His Royal Highness delivered, communicated some pleasing intelligence to the country. Besides announcing that the peace we enjoy is likely to remain undisturbed by any political events abroad, it confirmed the declaration made by the chancellor of the exchequer some time since, "that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement."

These two facts, alone, at peace with all the world, and increasing prosperity at home, are such assurances of positive good as cannot fail to make a due impression on the country. At the same time, the comparison instituted between the present state of Europe, and that it was, when the late parliament first assembled, must have been no very gratifying topic of congratulation to those who used their best efforts for preventing the accomplishment of those great events.

We have received a Flanders' mail this morning. An article from Brussels states, that the duke of Wellington has purchased the ancient hotel D'Ordenans, situated on Grand Sablon, with the intention of erecting a magnificent mansion on its site, for his occasional residence in that city.

A serious disturbance occurred in Louvain on the 5th inst. in consequence of a quarrel between some young men and the military. Several of the citizens were wounded in the affray, but order was happily restored by the exertions of the police, and military authorities.

The keys of the city of Ghent, which were sent to Paris in 1792, by general La Bourdonnais, have been restored by Louis XVIII. in consequence of an application from the Dutch ambassador, baron Fagel.

LONDON, June 13.

Paris Journals have arrived, extracts from which will be found in another column. The papers quote from a Flemish print, that the Duke of Wellington has purchased a great hotel at Brussels; and further, that it is his Grace's intention to build a country seat in the neighborhood of Waterloo, which has been erected into a principality. It is reported that the ordinance of the King of Spain for establishing a certain number of free posts in his kingdom has been suspended by counter orders from Madrid. This is

complained of by the ports in question as an instance of undue partiality to the merchants of Cadiz, whose services to the Court have been supposed to purchase them many former advantages, at the expense of their commercial countrymen. The King of Prussia, accompanied by his eldest son, set off about the 25th ult. on his journey to Moscow.

We find by the Dutch mail that the commerce of Antwerp has rather languished during the last 12 months. The number of vessels which entered inwards before the 1st of June, 1817, was in all 600. To the same period of the present year there have not arrived more than 250 merchantmen. Part of this difference is, however, attributed to an extensive corn speculation, which was carried on last year, and which produced a temporary influx of shipping to the port of Antwerp.

The marriage of His Royal Highness the duke of Kent with the princess Maria Louisa Victoria, of Linnaen, sister of His Royal Highness prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, was announced, on Thursday night, by His Royal Highness the duke of Sussex, at a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

LONDON, June 15.

The second lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Griffin, at St. Helena, informed capt. Guuner, of the Lord Sidmouth, which arrived yesterday off Portsmouth, from Bombay, that Bonaparte was quite well on the 14th of April, and attending the races which took place on that day.

DEATH OF MR. HILEY ABBINGTON.—We are sorry to announce the death of the right hon. John Hiley Addington, of a morbillous infection in his stomach, on Thursday night. He had been indisposed for some time, but he was not apprehended till Wednesday, that his dissolution would be so speedy.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat this morning was small, but the arrivals from abroad most amply compensated for any deficiency of that of our own growth, and have produced a decline of 2s per quarter in our prices, and at that reduction the sales were heavy.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—We had a very moderate supply at today's market, and not much doing. Wheat fell 3d, barley 3d, and oats 2d, per bushel, and American flour 2s per bbl. American flour, 44s to 47s per bbl. of 196 lbs. net.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 8.—At half past one o'clock the speaker took the chair. Mr. W. therefore observed, that he had received information which he could depend, that the slave trade was openly carrying on, to a great extent, in the French colonies on the N. W. coast of Africa, and that this inhuman practice was accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, murders having been committed by wholesale in its prosecution. He concluded by moving an address to the prince regent for information on the subject.

PARIS, June 9.

The Duke of Wellington dined on Sunday with the Austrian Ambassador. We are told his Grace will leave Paris at the end of this week.

The emigrations to America from Germany and Switzerland continue. From the 29th of April to the end of May there passed Mentz, on their way to America 294 persons. In this number there were 291 persons from Wurtemberg, 23 from Alsace, and 10 from Switzerland and Baden.

TURIN, May 30.

On the 8th inst. a British force, consisting of 2 ships of the line, a frigate and a sloop of war, entered the roads of Algiers to support the reclamations of our consul, who for some time past had in vain protested against the sequestration and pillage of the cargo of a Piedmontese merchant ship. At first the new Dey pretended that he was not responsible for the injustice of his predecessor; but he afterwards thought proper to pay the amount claimed. He declared, that he had himself acted wrong in taking the king's flag from the ship called *Les Quatre Freres*, (which was compelled, in defiance of the remonstrance of the consul, to proceed to Alexandria,) he, however, promised to restore it, with suitable indemnity.

The plague continues its ravages at Algiers, the Dey has just lost a son and a daughter who have fallen victims to this pestilence.—One of his favorites is also attacked.

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Franklin, to a gentleman of the village of Sackett's Harbor, brought to New York by the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns. Com. Chauncey, which recently arrived in that port from the Mediterranean.—Dated,

"U. S. ship Franklin 74, at sea, 2 April 15, 1818.

"DEAR SIR,

"We sailed from Messina on the 4th inst. and arrived off Tunis on the 6th, after some difficulty got into the harbor and anchored for a few hours, finished our business with the consul, the nature of which was to forbid the boarding of American vessels by any of the Barbary powers; and, sailed for Algiers—had a good passage until we came within sight of the town, when the wind increased and changed ahead and continued so for two days, after which it became more favorable, and we got in the harbor and anchored within two miles of the town on the evening of the 12th. The consul came off to know our business, and after being informed

by Mr. Shaler whom we brought with us from Messina, the boat returned to the town and was to come off in the morning; which she did punctually. The Dey's consul informed us, that the Ali Bashaw or Dey, was willing to comply with any demand of this kind, and that he was favorably disposed towards the U. S. States—and further, that he had signed with his own hand, the articles of the treaty between them and the U. S. As the Dey who made the treaty died of the plague the first of March last, this is something very uncommon; for on the accession of their new Dey's several, they do away with all former laws & treaties. The plague is destroying fifty persons a day in Algiers, and all vessels from that coast are put under a rigorous quarantine for a length of time. We had a gale of wind when we left Algiers and had to beat out of the harbor. The frigate United States lost her mizen top gallant mast without there being any sail upon it. We felt ourselves fortunate to get out of the harbor, for the wind was blowing directly in and the land did not afford any shelter. We are now bound to Leghorn—all of us in good health—ship in fine order.—We have been two days from Algiers—the wind has been ahead until to day. I must close, as the boat which is to bear the letter to the Washington is about shoving off."

BOSTON, July 27.

The deaths in this town during the last week were eleven only, including two casualties. The weekly returns of deaths of three other of the U. S. Capitals being before us, we mention, that the last received were, return of Baltimore gave a total of Seventy, of Philadelphia, Ninety-three, and of New-York, Eighty-one.

The population of Baltimore, by the census of 1810, was 46,555; of Philadelphia, 92,247; of New-York, 96,373; and of Boston 32,250. We believe the increase of the population of Boston since 1810, will be found proportionally as great, if not larger, than our sister cities.

The famous Cleopatra's Barge, belonging to the estate of Capt. George Crowninshield, deceased, was sold at auction on Monday last, at 15,000 dollars. The extra furniture, valued at 7 or 8,000 dollars, was not included in the sale. The purchaser was Capt. Richard Crowninshield, brother of the deceased. Half of the privateer ship America belonging to the same estate, was sold at 4,000 dollars.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

Mannel Lisa, esq. arrived here a few days ago from his trading posts on the Upper Missouri, with valuable cargoes of furs, peltry, &c. This enterprising gentleman is anxious to again extend our Indian trade to and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Previous to the war, his establishments extended to the Pacific side of the mountains, but his parties were obliged to return to the Missouri, leaving behind them an immense quantity of valuable furs, in consequence of the hostility of the Black Feet Indians.

We learn that the Indians who reside on the river Plata, and between the rivers Missouri and Arkansas are (as usual) at war with one another. About two months ago, a party of the Pawnees, consisting of four hundred, met a war party of the Osages in the plains, within 50 or 60 miles of Arkansas. The advanced guard of the Pawnees made a running fight, drawing after them the Osages into an Ambuscade, formed by the main body of the Pawnees. The affair is said to have resulted in the entire defeat and destruction of the Osages; one only escaped out of 48 warriors. Our informant says 47 guns taken from the Osages. The Pawnees are also at war with the Spaniards of Santa Fe; they lately defeated and killed seven Spaniards out of a hunting party they met within the limits of the U. States territory. Among the baggage of the Spaniards they concealed, a Spanish boy, about 10 years old; him they spared, intending to offer him as a sacrifice "to the Great Star."

This boy has been recently purchased from their priests by Mr. Lisa, and providentially saved from the fire. This poor little victim was so impressed with his intended fate, that a few nights ago he sprang from his bed and called for Mr. Lisa to protect him from the Pawnees who were coming to burn him; and when the captain heard that he was in a place of safety, he declared that his dreadful apprehensions could not be done away until he had performed a promise he had made when at the Pawnee village viz. that if the Almighty would release him, he would have a solemn mass performed, for his deliverance. Mr. L. says he will if possible have him gratified. He is to be sent to school and educated for the counting house.

Some time ago this sanguinary band took a Pado woman prisoner and devoted her to the sacrifice: as she was pregnant they awaited her delivery before the offering should be made. However as soon as she recovered from child-birth, she stole a horse and escaped. Her infant child was immediately transfixed on a sharp pole as an offering to their god.

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There are three tribes of the Pawnees; *Republican, Loup, and Big Step*, residing a few leagues apart. The Wolf Pawnees are the only tribe who offer up human sacrifices to the object of their worship. Their priests (amounting to about 40) have unlimited power over the minds of this miserable people; and their temporal chief (now in St. Louis) reigns with despotic sway.

PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

NATCHEZ, July 9.

Through the politeness of Dr. J. H. Robinson, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Doctor John Sibley, dated Natchitoches, June 13th.

"A trader has lately arrived from the Camanches and reports that that nation has lately taken 2000 souls as prisoners from the Province of Texas, and that they are disposed and do even sell them for the same price at which mules sell in their nation."

"I have lately understood that two vessels had arrived at Galveston with three or four hundred African slaves, all of which are intended for Louisiana and the state of Mississippi. Gen. Lelamande and his party main as they were, near the mouth of the Trinity River, erecting forts; some reinforcements are joining them, principally Europeans."

MORE INDIAN BURLIES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 21.

Substance of a letter from a gentleman in Jefferson, Camden county, to the editor of the Reflector, dated on the 11th inst.—This

day I have been informed that a man and woman riding on the Hartford road were fired upon, a few days ago, by a party of Indians lurking in ambush; the former was killed, the latter made her escape, and has arrived in this county. The lady states that the man killed had with him about seven hundred dollars in cash, a gun and horse, which the Indians took from him. The lady also states that some of the persons who left their plantations on the frontier of the county, some time since, in consequence of the menaces of the Indians, returned a few days ago, for the purpose of gathering in their crops of wheat, but left their possessions without effecting their purpose, as many Indians were believed to be in the vicinity. This letter confirms the account published in our last, of the skirmish which took place near the Tennessee pens.

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## THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Died, on the 9th inst. in the 69th year of his age, Mr. James Stephenson, of this place.

At his seat in Frederick county, Va. on the 2d inst. Col. Griffin Taylor.

#### OVERSEERS OF ROADS.

By a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia, it is enacted that hereafter every surveyor of a road, who shall fail or neglect to perform the duty required of him by law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten, nor exceeding thirty dollars, to be recovered with costs by indictment, or information in any court of record of this commonwealth having jurisdiction thereof, & appropriated as heretofore.

The same law allows overseers of roads a compensation of one dollar for every day they may be necessarily employed in working on, or repairing said roads, to be paid out of the county levy.—This law went into operation on the first day of July 1818.

It is said that the United States are about to redeem the half of the Louisiana Stock, amounting to about 74 millions of dollars—held principally by the Messrs. Baring of London. For this purpose, the Treasury has called upon the U. S. Bank; the Bank upon its Officers, for various proportions.—The Office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper, say near 25 per cent. in 16 weeks.—The Bank of Virginia in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions, 5 per cent.—*Rich. Enq.*

Falls of Ohio.—The citizens of Indiana and Ohio are making exertions to raise the necessary funds for constructing a canal round the Falls of the Ohio river, on the Indiana side. This, it is stated in a Kentucky paper, has aroused the citizens of Louisville to a sense of their interest; and books were opened at that place on the 6th ult. for receiving subscriptions for stock in a contemplated canal on the Kentucky side, when 1000 shares, of 100 dollars each, were immediately subscribed. This is a purpose of great importance to the western states, and we hope it will be carried, without delay, into complete execution. Competition may possibly be useful, but we would much rather see the measure, and exertions of the two sides united in an object which division will delay, and may defeat. *Nat. Int.*

The French frigate La Duchesse de Berri, commanded by the chevalier de la Ville Helio, has arrived at Annapolis. She brings despatches for the French Ambassador.

CARNATIC WAR.

The British troops, on the 21st of December last, defeated Holkar, at Mahesipoor: they formed for the attack in the bed of a river near the town; Holkar's men served their cannon till bayoneted on the spot: the vanquished fled to the north, and were pursued by Gen. Hollop. The Peishwas and Pindarces have been repeatedly beaten, and are now so scattered and weakened that it is thought, nothing serious can for some time be attempted hostile to the British.

A Mr. Isaac Williams, who lived near Pendleton District, (S. C.) while out a deer hunting on the 4th of July, in company with another gentleman, received a bite by a rattlesnake, and died before medical assistance could be procured.

The Duke of Richmond.—The Quebec Mercury of the 28th ultimo, announces the arrival in the St. Lawrence, of the Iphigenia, from London, having on board His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, together with their suite, and a part of his Grace's family. The Iphigenia sailed on the 18th June.

Letters dated early in July, at Mobile, in the Alabama territory, mention that it then continued healthy in that town; but that several persons were visited with the bilious fever at the neighboring town of Blakeley. *Com. Adv.*

WASHINGTON JAIL.

Major Robert Bailey made his escape, last night, by breaking through the wall of the jail, where he was confined for debt. By threatening the life of a fellow prisoner, who was a stone-outer, he obliged him to remove some stone out of the wall, through which he passed.

An active search has already commenced, and \$300 is said to be offered for Bailey's apprehension. A colored man is in custody on suspicion of being privy to his escape. Maj. B. is said to have been in for 18,000 dollars, and was disappointed in not getting his discharge, last Monday, under the insolvent act.

We understand that the marshal, Tench Ringgold, esq. as well as the late jailer, Mr. Tippet, prosecuted, at the last court, against the infirm and incompetent state of the prisoners, for the safekeeping and comfort of the prisoners. The President was also applied to on the subject, who states that he had no authority to order any alterations.

As the Parliament of England, or, to speak more properly, the Commons House, is elected for seven years, it is not often that

## INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

It appears from an edict issued by Christophe, from St. Marks, on the 9th June last, burred Herald, that Christophe actually intends to attempt adding that part of Hayti, which Gen. Boyer presides, to his kingdom; notwithstanding the edict itself declares his sole object to be to unite the Haytian blood, and to put an end to all dissensions.

This edict declares to be false the reports which had been spread, that his (Christophe's) visit through his kingdom, was to avail himself of circumstances, and to attack Port-au-Prince; but that his journey was to ascertain by his own observation, the situation of his people, the state of agriculture, to establish the reign of law, order, justice and improvement. He adds, that his stay at St. Marks was prolonged that he might be nearer to, and have a correspondence with the Haytians of the West and South, who, he says, may consider his troops on their borders as brothers and friends.—He then calls upon the Haytians under Boyer, to declare themselves in favour of re-union; *it is to become his subjects*, and promises security to persons and property; indemnity for past conduct; confirmation of all offices, civil and military; that honors and rewards shall be conferred on all who distinguished themselves in effecting the re-union; and directs his Generals, commands on the frontier, to welcome all who shall seek their protection, and treat them with kindness and humanity, as brothers and fellow citizens.

Such is the substance of this extraordinary Proclamation. It may mean more, than what strikes the eye; and the measures taken by its author unquestionably gave rise to the information lately received from Jaquemel. Though Christophe has always claimed to be king of all Hayti, and his Registers contain the names of the officers appointed to administer the affairs of the provinces lately under Petion, now under Boyer, as particularly under Petion, now under Boyer, acknowledge his sway, we doubt his intention to attack Port-au-Prince; unless indeed, he finds Boyer's seat to be insecure, as reported, and that the defenses of it are weak. In this case, he would not hesitate to subjugate it, and the whole island. *Bot. Cen.*

More travellers from the southward of the Chesapeake have passed through Washington this season, to enjoy the salubrious air of the eastern states, than has been customary on any former one. Two thousand persons are supposed to migrate and pass through our part of the country for this purpose, and the expenditure may be averaged, for necessary disbursements, at not less than \$500 each; making a distribution of a million of dollars during the excursion out and back. This idea does not embrace large and extensive purchases often made whilst in the Atlantic commercial cities that fall in the route, which probably is more than triple this amount.—*City Gazette.*

A woman by the name of Forster, living in Union street, Baltimore, on the 2d inst. stabbed her husband to the heart with a fork, who instantly expired. She was immediately committed to jail, together with a man who was in the house at the time, and supposed to have incited the woman, in some manner, to commit this rash and horrid act. *Balt. Pat.*

From the London Courier of June 10.

The arrival of major Moodie, on Saturday, with dispatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East-Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some days with among Bonaparte's domestics.—This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but, in conversation on board the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidently to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested and examined, and conducted home to England, in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the captain of which might be inclined for a bribe, or otherwise to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported, several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to declare to the government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city, that major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East Indiamen.

As the Parliament of England, or, to speak more properly, the Commons House, is elected for seven years, it is not often that

a free holder in England, living to the ordinary age, enjoys the pleasure of exercising this chief attribute of a freeman. It is to this cause, perhaps, rather than to any peculiar propensity to brutality, that we must impute the excessive riots which invariably occur in the season of elections and elections in England. Were a person to describe in England, the sobriety and calmness with which the citizens of this country annually approach the polls, and perform a high duty of appointing their various representatives, he would be listened to with incredulity; and many here will read with equal surprise the following picture of an election scene there.

LONDON, June 10.

Riot at Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel having announced the intention of his son, Wm. Peel, Esq. to offer himself, conjointly with Sir Robert, at the approaching general election, Lord Townshend, one of the present members, arrived in the borough, and the canvass of both parties has proceeded with great briskness. On Monday last both parties gave public dinners to their friends. The head quarters of the parties were at the king's arms, (Sir Robert's inn) and the castle (Lord Townshend's) which inns are exactly opposite each other. After dinner, in the course of the evening, the rival candidates paraded the town in procession, with appropriate flags, &c. The processions meeting, (as the matter is stated to us) the bearer of one of the Peel flags waved it slantingly over the heads of the rival party; the flag was instantly torn to atoms; the procession passed on, but the "thumb had been bitten," as Shakspeare says. Arrived at the inns, W. Peel, Esq. appeared at the window, and, we believe, addressed the freemen below. He had a walking stick in his hand, which the Townshend boys saw was shaken, as in menace; (a thing not very likely, perhaps, but the thought was enough.)

Instantly to it the rival boys went; and scores were in a moment rolling; the pavement was torn up, and the siege began on both of the garrisons: windows, shutters, frames, &c. all disappeared as by the wand of a Harlequin, till scarce a stick or pane was visible. The job was completed of both houses in a few minutes. A cart load of large paving stones were collected from the roofs of each inn, many of which came rolling down the staircase like thunder. On the part of the Townshend boys, the war was instantly carried to the house of Edmund Peel, Esq. across the road which passes the corner of the street at right angles. The residence instantly shared the fate of the inns, and the family were obliged to fly. The damage done must be very considerable; but we have heard of no estimate that can be relied on. The town has been quiet ever since. We are sorry to hear that one man has been so severely hurt, that his life is despaired of; another had his leg broken; and various others are seriously injured.

THE subscriber having in view to withdraw in some measure his personal attention from his mercantile business, has interested Mr. John Marshall in the same. In future the business will be conducted under the firm of

John Marshall & Co.

It is with pleasure I tender my thanks to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention, and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favors will be continued.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts, are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment or note—and close the same by notes and will please inform me.

It is hoped none will fail to comply with this request, after the unusual indulgence that many have received.

R. WORTHINGTON.

THE subscriber will sell, on Saturday the 29th inst. at his residence near the Brick Mill, on a credit till the first day of January 1819—all his household and kitchen furniture, ploughs and harrows, farming utensils, about one hundred head of Hogs, sheep, young cattle and milch cows, horses, two road wagons, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given by

JOHN TALBOTT.

The subscriber intends removing to the western country early next month.

JOHN TALBOTT.

FRESH LEMONS.

Have just received and for sale at their Store near the Market House, Fresh Lemons—Mace—Long Pepper, Turmeric—Cloves—Almonds, Filberts—



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1818.

[No. 541.]

## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THD price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

### From the American Centinel.

I send you some observations on manures best suited to different soils. They are founded, not only on my own experience, but on the practical knowledge and skill of many whose advantages have, perhaps, far exceeded my own. In the course of my farming, I have had recourse for information to such authors on agriculture, as I have, from time to time, been able to obtain; and I have carefully noted instances of experiments; where they have proved correct, and their prescriptions answered my most sanguine expectations; and shall give you some of the prescriptions nearly in their own words, viz:

### ON MANURES.

Lime, quick or unslacked, contains no salts; when slacked, attracts oils, acids and salts from the earth and atmosphere. Clayey and other soils, when first broken up, or ploughed, contain various mineral and poisonous particles, weeds, worms, grubs and insects; all which lime dissolves. The oils and salts absorbed from the earth and atmosphere, then become so intimately united with the animal and vegetable substances, already dissolved by the lime, as to be converted into a soapy matter, by which they are rendered miscible with water, and become the food of vegetables. Lime, by its expansive force, opens, divides and lightens a stiff soil, by which it is rendered friable to stiff soils than any other substance whatever. It is thus the roots of plants are permitted to extend themselves.

### DUNG.

Dung of all sorts contains salts and oils. The dung of horses, hogs and sheep, is the hottest and best adapted for stiff and cold soils. The dung of horned cattle is fat and cooling, therefore most proper for light, sandy and gravelly lands.

When dung is scattered into the field, where it is intended to be used, the highest headland and banks should be ploughed, and the dung deposited thereon, with earth thrown over it. The head land being ploughed and pulverized, will readily absorb the essence of the dung, and what ever quantity of the dissolved salts and oils may be washed off by successive heavy rains, will be carried over, and greatly enrich that part of the field adjoining to the dung. As the headlands are generally the highest and richest part of the ground, the earth being mixed; and for twenty loads of the dung when spread on by itself, ten loads by being thus managed, will prove nearly, if not equally as advantageous as when dung only is laid on. Hence two acres of land, in lieu of one, or in proportion, may be every year manured, exclusive of the advantage of making the land more even.

**FARM-YARDS AND COMPOSTS.**  
The middle or centre of the farm yard should be two feet lower than the border, by this the urine and essence of the dung will be saved, which otherwise are liable to be carried off by the rain; and these drainings, if sprinkled over the land with a watering pot, will be a good dressing of themselves. In this yard should be put a stratum of about six inches of rich earth, such as scrapings of roads, sweepings and scrapings of fish round the buildings, leaves of trees, corn stalks, weeds, mud from brooks, ditches and runs, and all other articles that can be converted into manure; such as saw dust, tanner's bark, apple pulp, after being pressed for cider, &c. over which, throw your stable dung, and all the refuse hay and straw. This yard should have a wall or close fence, 8 or 9 feet high, with sheds against it to keep the cattle warm and dry, with racks and troughs to feed them from. Into this yard the whole stock of cattle should be turned every night, until the season arrives for stabling them. Those different articles for stabling imbibe the essence of the dung laid on, as well as what the cattle make. When convenient opportunities permit of depositing alternate strata in this manner, an exceeding good compost is made at a small expense.

The foddering of the cattle through the day in winter on this compost, will greatly increase and enrich it, and in hot weather there should frequently be laid a thin layer of mould over it, to prevent the sun from exhaling any of its properties, and it should be turned and mixed twice in the course of the summer and fall, and immediately before it is put on the ground.

**MARLE.**  
Marle is composed of lime, clay and sand; is increased in value according to the quantity of lime it contains and is best adapted for sandy and light soils. The quantity is from forty to eighty loads per acre in proportion to the lightness of the land. Marle exposed to the open air, will fall into powder or put into pure rain water, will dissolve. It will blunt the acidity of vinegar. As clay cannot well be discovered from marle by its appearance, the above experiments will discover it, as the effects will be nearly opposite.

**URINE, SOAPSUDS, &c.**  
Stale urine, drainings from the dung-hills, and soapsuds, are greatly preferable to dung for fruit trees, as penetrating better to their roots, and not harbing insects that are conveyed to the roots of trees with the dung; which, mixed with the mould, undergoes a second fermentation; and thereby the worms and insects acquire such strength, that they eat the tender roots and fibres of the trees part of their food. Hence, trees being deprived of a greater part of their grand resources, (which are conveyed to them thro' the pores or mouths of every root and fibre) become diseased, and frequently die. Another disadvantage attending the application of dung to roots of trees, is, that harbor insects and worms that attract males and other vermin, which do much injury, by breaking the roots and tender fibres of the plants, and by making hollow passages, which admit the cold air and frost in winter, and the dry and scorching heat in summer. Hence, trees and plants become sickly, and are rendered incapable of producing luxuriant crops.

**From the Eston Gazette.**  
The following tender Dialogue, with a regular climate, will be allowed by many to be not entirely fictitious.

*Mr. Souchong*—Suppose we take a trip to the Springs, my dear; the weather is very hot; the fall is coming on, and I think I'm bilious; they say there's a deal of fine company there; what say you, my sweet?

*Mr. Souchong*—Why honey, you know I have to tread out my wheat for market, while the price is up, and my corn is getting foul, I can't spare the horses, so my duck, we can't go.

*Mr. Souchong*—That is no objection, my love, as we have a spare horse, and indeed, dear's, you look pale; 'twould be of infinite service to you.

*Mr. Souchong*—The spare horse is lame, my darling; the springs are visited for pleasure, not for health.

*Mr. Souchong*—Oh! but we can borrow our friend Bolca's horse, my precious; come say the word and I'll get ready, my dear.

*Mr. Souchong*—I can't afford it, lovey.

*Mr. Souchong*—Why not afford it, Mr. Souchong?

*Mr. Souchong*—Because it is h—ish expensive, Mrs. Souchong.

*Mr. Souchong*—Expensive—almost every genteel family in the county has been there, ma'am.

*Mr. Souchong*—They're all fools then, and may go to the Devil their own way then, woman.

*Mr. Souchong*—I think they have got some sense, and are not quite as foolish as you, sir.

*Mr. Souchong*—Mind how you talk, madam.

*Mr. Souchong*—Then if you won't go, I will, that's flat, husband.

*Mr. Souchong*—Then if you go, you shan't have one cent from me, wife.

*Mr. Souchong*—I will go to Heaven I'll go, and see if you can hinder me.

[Exit in a furious passion.]

*Mr. Souchong*—(Grimacing horribly a ghastly smile.) Well! if you do go—by—you may walk.

increase and enrich it, and in hot weather there should frequently be laid a thin layer of mould over it, to prevent the sun from exhaling any of its properties, and it should be turned and mixed twice in the course of the summer and fall, and immediately before it is put on the ground.

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some properties by hard and honest industry, and their children have intermarried with the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the province. They are hospitable to all strangers, especially to the Scotch, but will not call them by any other name than North Britons, as having been born in the north of England, which they but deplore as the extinction of their nation. They do live on the best terms, and never meet without a hearty shake of the hand, but daily jeer each other, the one on the signal defeat of "the rebels" at Culloden, and the other on his friend's abandonment of their "legitimate Prince," to serve "the recreants." It is remarkable that Macdonald, the soldier of Stuart, dresses in the English fashion of the last century, and that Sinclair, the soldier of Cumberland, most religiously adheres to the costume of a highlander laird of the 17th century. They are each about one hundred years of age, and are very fine specimens of the hard features and athletic forms of the highlanders at the days of other years.

Sinclair especially, with his decorated bonnet and ample plaid, seated at the door of his neat and hospitable mansion, quaffing the Indian tea, is an object of peculiar interest to every person who visits the beautiful village of the Three Rivers; and when they depart this life, there will be a blank in its society that no addition can fill to equal advantage.

**NEW YORK, AUGUST 8.**  
**Adulterated Groceries**—Several weeks since our readers may recollect to have seen among our foreign selections, an article from a London paper, stating the various impositions which have been practiced to a very great extent by the grocers of that city, in preparing and vending imitation teas of various kinds, and also in adulterating coffee, sugar, tobacco, and other groceries. This statement appears to have produced a general and thorough investigation of the subject, and the extent to which the impositions have been practiced is found to be enormous and alarming. Green tea has for a series of years been manufactured from the leaves of the white and black thorn, elder and ash leaves, &c. and colored with Dutch pink and verdigris—drugs of a very poisonous nature. For the adulteration of boxes and black teas, other ingredients, equally deleterious and destructive to health, have been used.

Since the publication of the article to which we have alluded above, we have received from London a pamphlet containing the trials of a number of the grocers and tea dealers, who had been implicated by report. From this pamphlet we have selected for this evening's paper one of the most important and interesting trials, which we doubt not will be perused with interest. The defendant in this case it seems was fined in the sum of eight hundred and forty pounds sterling; and similar convictions have taken place, where the penalties found for the crown have amounted to one thousand two hundred and ten pounds—equal to nine thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and two cents.

Seventeen persons, among whom are a number of females, have been convicted; and in several of the cases contained in the pamphlet, the penalties imposed are not stated.

**THE TWO HIGHLANDERS.**  
There are now, or at least were, a few years ago, living at the village of Three Rivers Canada, two venerable Highlanders, who fought in the opposite armies at the battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scotch rebellion of 1746. Their names are Sinclair and Macdonald. The latter fought under the banners of the Pretender, and on the final defeat of the unfortunate Charles Edward, escaped from Scotland, and ultimately settled in Canada. Sinclair fought in the regiment called the Fraser Highlanders, attached to the royal forces. This corps formed a part of Wolfe's army, which invaded Canada, and on the peace of 1763, he left the regiment, and settled at Three Rivers. Both of them were private soldiers at home; but in Canada they acquired hand-

whitening and water. Sausages are seasoned with the seeds of water hemlock, (cicuta virosa, of Lin.) In short, it is added, there is scarcely an article of ordinary consumption which is not rendered destructive by these infamous and fraudulent practices.

As some of the imitation tea described in the foregoing trial, may have found its way to America, we think it proper to state the manner of discovering it: lay the tea on wet paper and rub it; it will easily discharge the coloring it receives from log-wood, Dutch pink, or verdigris.

Among these pernicious compositions, is a kind of coffee, prepared from Indian wheat and roasted peas, ground together, and labeled "American Vegetable Powder, being a wholesome and nutritious breakfast." We would thank these speculators, not to imply enough of our own to answer for, without having London frauds palmed upon us. We hope it will be a long time before such traits of depravity will be disclosed of the American character, as we have before us; and while the petty frauds of a few of our countrymen, are confined to the manufacture of wood nutmegs and bass wood pumpkin seeds, it must at least be acknowledged that the effects are harmless.

The public are indebted to Mr. Hays, one of our police officers, for having, in his late visit to Canada, broken up and dispersed a confederacy of counterfeiters and vendors of spurious bank paper. He received such information before he left New York, as enabled him to repair directly to the principal manufactory; though the situation was judiciously chosen, in a large forest in Canada. Here he found, if we understood our informant, a dwelling house and other buildings erected, with convenient apartments, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing counterfeit bank notes, from the forging of the plates to the packing up of the bills ready to deliver out to the retail vendors. Each man seemed perfect in his particular branch. The engraving, it is said, cannot well be excelled. The exact number concerned in this extensive manufactory could not be ascertained; but, it would seem, they drove their business with great industry, for they had always on hand a great stock. Any quantity could be procured there, viz.—Five dollars in specie for \$100 in counterfeit paper of small denominations. For bills of larger amount, one hundred for one, about equal to old continental currency. Purchasers were numerous and trade brisk. Mr. Hays seized and brought with him a large quantity of their paper, principally on the banks in this state, and a number of plates, as stated in this paper some days since. Some of the bills are so well executed, that it would puzzle even those most conversant with bank paper, to detect them.

**Foreign Intelligence.**  
LONDON, June 17.  
This morning we received Paris Papers of Sunday last, an article from Madrid states, that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadix for South America, but it consists only of 2,000 men and a frigate, a force as large we believe, as the present state of Spain can afford to send, but too contemptible to effect any important object on the vast Continent of South America.

**WESTMINSTER.**  
Mr. Hunt, on his becoming a candidate for the representation of Westminster, has made the following affidavit before the Lord Mayor of London.  
"I, Henry Hunt, do hereby voluntarily and solemnly swear, that I will never accept or take from the King, or his ministers, either directly or indirectly, for myself or any of my family, any place or pension, or emolument, grant, contract, title, or any other gratuity whatsoever. I will never cease my endeavors to obtain for every man above the age of 18 years, a vote for a representative in the Commons House of Parliament. I will never fail to exert my most strenuous endeavors to repeal that cruel, unjust and impolitic law, the starvation act, commonly called the Corn Bill. I will keep the poll for the city of Westminster open till the last moment allowed by law."  
**THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.**  
It appears from a letter received at Eloyds from Lerwick, that the expedition to the North Pole, arrived at the Shetland islands on the 30th of April and the 1st of May, and sailed again on the 3d and 10th of May.  
**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**  
A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. These works having been

## SHOES.

The Subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of SHOES, CONSISTING OF Ladies' white and colored Kid Shoes, Colored and black Morocco ditto, Children's Morocco and Leather Booties and Shoes.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received at their store, adjoining Fulton's Hotel, a large quantity of CHEAP GOODS, Consisting in part of calicoes, ginghams, Canton crapes, cambrie muslins, jaconet do. India and domestic cottons, Irish linen, shawls and handkerchiefs, parasols and umbrellas, straw bonnets of the latest fashions, linen cambric, black and other silks, the hats of the latest fashions, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, lemons, tea, figs, raisins, Spanish segars, first quality, indigo, sugar-house molasses, spirits, wines, sperm-oil, salts, chocolate No. 1. pepper, alspice, &c.—all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

July 15. CARLILE & DAVIS.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITTSBURG, 400 excellent twill'd Bags, 250 yards Baging, 600 do. Country Linen, 100 lbs. Country Thread, All of which they will sell remarkably low. JOHN MARSHALL, & CO. Charlestown, July 29.

## FOR SALE, A Valuable Farm, in Jefferson County, Virginia.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, in Virginia, in a suit between the Executors of General George Washington were plaintiffs, and Gerrard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander by Ludwell Lee his appointed guardian in this case, Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington and Mary Lee Washington, Defendants, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for ready money, on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Jefferson County, in Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called ROCKHALL, containing one hundred and forty ACRES, now in the occupation of John Sanders.

The above Tract of Land lies about 16 miles from Winchester and about six miles from Charlestown, and on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore, City of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to Plaster and Clover, and is, in quality, little inferior, if at all, to that of any farm, in that rich valley. The improvements are a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses. The water is limestone and of excellent quality.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown them upon application to John A. Washington, or Bushrod C. Washington, living near the land.

**ALFRED H. POWELL, HENRY ST. GEO. TUCKER, ROBERT WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM TATE,** Commissioners. July 29.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living about three miles from Martinsburg, on the first of April last, A WHITE HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, nick'd, and a little lame in his right fore foot. Also, a sorrel mare colt, a year old, both hind feet white, and bald face. Ten Dollars reward will be given to any person giving information of said strays, as will enable the subscriber to get them again, or the above reward of Twenty Dollars, if brought home. JACOB GORRELL. July 29.

## Virginia, Jefferson County, ss.

June Court, 1818. William Mallory, Complainant, vs. George Doyle, Jacob Engles, Sam'l Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspay and Geo. Nunnemaker, Defendants.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
This day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendant George Doyle not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Doyle, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Jacob Engles, Samuel Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspay and George Nunnemaker, do not pay, convey away, or secure any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to, or absent defendant Doyle, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste. ROBERT G. HITE, CLK.

**BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

The Cheyk, penetrated with the justice of my remonstrances, condemned him to be hanged; then, addressing himself to me, Which hand of yours, said he, has struck your enemy? He has infringed on the Coran laws, and has suffered his punishment: now you must suffer yours. As I foresaw the chastisement I was reserved for, I answered, I had thrown the stone with my left hand, in order to save the right. He then ordered the hand which had committed the crime, to be tied to a plank, and struck till the skin and flesh were taken off, which was executed immediately, in the most cruel manner. After I had suffered this dreadful torture, without being allowed to dress my wound, I was compelled that very day to move round a mill stone, which I was condemned to do for a whole year.

The Cheyk of the Coubal tribe was always at war with the other tribes; and when he was forced to march his troops against them, he took along with him one hundred slaves to pitch the tents, to load and unload camels, and generally for the most tiresome and painful duty.

I remained 28 years amongst these Barbarians, until the Bey of Titre, who was tributary to the Bey of Algiers, after some negotiations entered into with the Cheyk, had conveyed into the country under his jurisdiction: we were then only five hundred in number; and walked eight days to get to Titre, where we remained about five months. The Bey sold us to the Regency of Algiers for a sum of money which was deducted from that he was bound to pay for his annual tribute. After the bargain was concluded, we set out, and arrived, after a four night's journey, at Algiers, where I remained a slave about six years.

I was liberated in the glorious expedition under Lord Exmouth, to whom I owe my restoration to my country, after a slavery of 34 years!

## A handsome Farm and Tavern Stand, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a handsome farm and tavern stand, situated in Jefferson county, Va. on the main road leading from Baltimore by Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, and distant about three miles from the latter place. The farm contains 122 acres of first rate limestone land, upwards of 35 of which are in timber, the residue in the best state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a two story wooden dwelling house, completely finished for tavern keeping, a large piazza, kitchen, smoke house, servant's house, &c. a large shed and yard for waggoners, an extensive stable, granary, saddle house, and a large well finished barn. All these buildings have been erected within the eight last years. Near the house are two excellent wells of water, in one of which a good pump. Upwards of 65 tons of timothy hay have been made on this farm in one season, and can at all times be disposed of at one dollar per hundred. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser, and the payments made easy.

HENRY GARNHART. August 5.

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
A good English Teacher, (a classical one would be preferred) who can come well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement, in a neighborhood near Charles town. Inquire of the  
PRINTER. August 5.

**CHEAP PINE PLANK.**  
THE subscribers have for sale a large quantity of inch and inch and quarter pine plank, which they will sell as low as can be purchased in the country. BAKER, TAPSCOTT, & CO. Shepherdstown, August 5.

**TO BLACKSMITHS.**  
A Journeyman Blacksmith, who understands his business, and of sober and industrious habits, will meet with employment by making application to the subscriber, living in Charlestown. JAMES WYSONG. August 5.

**An Apprentice Wanted.**  
An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, if immediate application be made, at this Office.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale, on very moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, lying between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, and about four miles from the former place, containing  
**One Hundred Acres,**

about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of cultivation—The soil is inferior to none in the country. There is a good well of water on the premises—the buildings are indifferent. For further particulars apply to Robert Avis, Junr. in Charlestown, or the subscriber at Harper's Ferry. ROBERT AVIS, SEN. May 13.

**Blank Attachments for sale at this Office.**

## BARBARIAN CAPTIVITY.

An intimation was given in the French papers, shortly after Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers, that a Frenchman, who had been in captivity 34 years with the Barbarians, was one of the Christian slaves delivered up to that officer agreeably to the treaty of submission then entered into by the A gerines. This unfortunate being, when restored to his friends, was quite ignorant of the events of the French revolution, and the convulsions of Europe, for the last twenty-five years, which grew out of it. This, we doubt not, is one of the rarest instances of liberation on record, and we are glad to have this opportunity (through the kind industry of a friend) of laying the particulars before the American public. We beg the reader to excuse any stiffness in the style which may be met with, owing to the literal translation that has been attempted: the extraordinary facts set down may perhaps compensate for the defect. City Gazette.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, For the City of Washington Gazette.

An authentic relation of the dreadful tortures which a poor Frenchman (Peter Dumon) suffered in Africa, during a slavery of 34 years.

In the year 1782, being fourteen years old, I left Paris, my native city, to follow, as a servant, le chevalier de Ternay. We embarked at Brest, on board of H. M.'s ship le Duc de Bourgogne, which was sent to America. A few days after our arrival at Rhode Island, where M. de Ternay died suddenly, I went to St. Christophe, from thence to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar to St. Prough; where I was employed in Monsieur count D'Artois's equipages, I started with M. Monterey, who had received an order to join the French squadron, then blockading Mahon. We embarked on board of his majesty's brig, le Lievre, of 14 guns, and after a stormy passage we were shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, between Oran and Agiers. The crew of the brig consisted of 140 men, half of whom were drowned, and the other half-massacred, by the Arabians of the Coubal tribe: eighteen-escaped, (among whom I was one,) who had presence of mind enough to hide until day. Arabians don't allow themselves to kill in open day any one who declares himself their slave. As soon as the Arabians perceived us, they seized us, and we were compelled to walk with them six nights, (they never travel in day time) till we arrived at Shisly's mountain, which is inhabited by Arabians of the Coubal tribe, and which is the residence of their Cheyk. His house is situated upon a hill; it is the only one in the whole country; the other Arabians encamp under tents. After we were presented to the Cheyk, whose name was Schyd Solyman) who has an unlimited power over all the individuals whom the tribe consisted of, we were chained two by two, and during twenty-eight years, consequently I have been condemned to support night and day with my miserable fellow chain-mate, the weight of fetters which made us inseparable.

Every morning at four o'clock, the slaves were taken out to work; sometimes at the mines, sometimes at clearing the mountain, or cutting down timber, or ploughing the ground. We were bound to work until twilight, and we had not any other rest but to smoke during a quarter of an hour, some tobacco we could pick up in the fields by the way. In the morning when we were getting out of the Bagne, (that is a large and dark prison, where four thousand men who were confined had for beds, only a little straw which they could bring along with them, where never penetrated a ray of the sun, or any light whatever) we each received two rolls, which were black, tough, and very of ten mouldy, and some rotten olives; this was our only meal every day. We had but once in the whole year (the day of the circumcision of the children of the tribe) a small piece of meat, and a little broth. If any one of us, harassed with fatigue and hunger, discontinued working a few moments, the chief guardian thrashed him unmercifully. In short, so miserable was our life, that not one day excepted) two or three were found who had killed themselves. I remained 28 years in this dreadful situation; my life was constantly uniform; I am going to give the recital of the only incident which happened to me during the whole of that time.

A Marabout, (so they call a Turkish Monk) who was travelling through the country where we lived, gave us in alms 30 sequins, (about 200 fr.) our chief guardian wanted to get his part of it. I was the only one who refused giving him any thing. Filled with indignation on account of my refusal, he treated me every day in the most cruel manner. Every morning, when I was getting out of the Bagne, he overwhelmed me with injuries and blows. Tired of such a life, I resolved to put an end to it by taking vengeance on my persecutor, whom I determined to kill at the first blow he would give me. I did not wait a long time for the opportunity of executing my purpose; the next day when I was going to work, he came to me and began to strike me; I went back, and having seized a large stone, I threw it against his face, and beat the right eye out of his head. I was instantly surrounded by Arabians, who tied me to a mule; and after having been thrashed in a dreadful way, I was brought before the Cheyk. I happily learned to speak Arabic, and was able to explain to the Cheyk the motives of my conduct. I made him perceive the cruel proceedings of the guardian towards me: